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As set forth in the application, there has been a particular problem in the industry, which Applicant recognized and set out to solve. Applicant did solve the problem by the present invention, to the satisfaction of automotive manufacturers. This problem pertains to the ability to mount load-bearing attachment members, which typically have a restricted footprint and experience highly localized loads including dynamic loads, to glass panels. To be of value, the solution had to enable the load-bearing attachment member to be repeatedly actuated and to be functional and secure under a range of conditions, several of which are adverse, so as to be suitable for the useful life of automotive vehicles. The problem was to be able to mount such a load-bearing attachment member to the glass panel without forming holes in the glass, or without the excessive stresses characteristic of prior art (see page 3), while also having rapid set, rapid cure characteristics that suit the needs of high volume, commercial automotive window production.

The Examiner has helpfully cited many references, some of which pertain to twocomponent and one-component polyurethane materials, some of which pertain to mounting gaskets or rails along the edge of glass panels, or mounting windshields or the like to the peripheral frame of a vehicle, but none of which, as far as can be ascertained, discloses or deals with the problem of load-bearing attachment members on glass panes, and none of which discloses a solution to the problem which forms the core of Applicant's invention. In reviewing the Examiner's comments at pages 3-4 of the Office Action, which generally state the nature of the references cited, it is found that these interpretations of what the prior art disclosed are largely correct with few exceptions. A primary exception is the statement relative to reference Sartelet et al. Specifically, rather than Sartelet teaching that the adhesives disclosed in his patent may be "cured" in one minute to about five hours, he actually teaches that the condition of thixotropy is achieved within this time span. As will be appreciated, the condition of thixotropy is totally different and distinct from a condition of being cured as a polymer. Curing involves polymeric cross linking. Thixotropy is a reversible viscosity change. The general teachings of the references, however, do not set forth or suggest the specific claimed combination which solved the production problem of

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Applicant. Therefore, Applicant's novel combination recited in the claims is significant and unique.

Applicant has amended the claims in this application to include a load-bearing attachment member in the recited combination involving a rapid set, rapid cure, two-component urethane adhesive with a set time within a period of about 3 minutes or less, and a cure time within about 60 minutes or less. The novel combination of such a two-component urethane adhesive, a glass panel and a load-bearing attachment member is unique. It certainly has solved the noted problem in the automobile manufacturing industry and has been enthusiastically received.

Applicant has reviewed the many references cited by the Examiner, as well as the Applicant-cited references applied by the Examiner. It is submitted that none of these teach Applicant's problem or the claimed solution to the problem relative to load-bearing members attached to glass panes, nor suggests or provides incentive for Applicant's claimed combination. Thus, the Examiner's rejections are respectfully traversed. While the references teach one-component and two-component polyurethane adhesives in general, teach of sliding windows as in pickup trucks, and set forth general connections between glass panes and gaskets or glass panes and edge rails, a review of the many references failed to result in a finding of Applicant's combination with its special adhesive characteristics combined with a load-bearing attachment member and the glass panel as claimed. Many of the references cited by the Examiner refer to single component urethanes that, as discussed through the present specification such as in the Background of the Invention and in the experimental testing of pages 31-43, and the tables and figures, does not achieve the objectives of the present invention. Thus, if anything, these references teach away from the present invention. All of the areas of the references specifically noted by the Examiner have been carefully reviewed in this regard.

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To establish prima facie obviousness of a claimed invention, all the claim limitations must be taught or suggested by the prior art. *In re Roka*, 490 F2d 1981, 180 USPQ 580 (CCPA 1974). MPEP §2143.03.

The teaching or suggestion to make the claimed combination and the reasonable expectation of success must both be found in the prior art, not in applicant's disclosure. *In re Vaeck*, 947 F2d 488, 20 USPQ2d 1438 (Fed.Cir. 1991). MPEP §2143.

The mere fact that references <u>can</u> be combined or modified does not render the resultant combination obvious unless the prior art also suggests the desirability of the combination. *In re Mills*, 916 F2d 680, 16 USPQ2d 1430 (Fed.Cir. 1990). MPEP §2143.01.

It is submitted that the several statements at pages 5-7 of the Office Action as to what would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the instant invention are not applicable to the amended claims as they now stand. Applicant has been unable to find a solution to the load-bearing attachment problem in any combination of the references, or a suggestion for combining the references in some fashion, or what the combination might produce. Although the Examiner has made a valiant effort at weaving various combinations of references together in an effort to recreate the invention claimed, he no doubt appreciates that Applicant's claimed solution to the problem is not taught or suggested in the references. It is submitted that there is no basic teaching in any of these references relative to the load bearing attachment problem or the claimed solution. Without such a teaching, there is no blueprint for one in the art to follow in selecting individual features from the references to combine in some fashion. If the Examiner believes that Applicant is overlooking some significant part of the references not specifically called to his attention in the first Office Action, it is requested that this be called to Applicant's attention. If, as Applicant believes, no such suggestion or teaching exists, then it is respectfully

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submitted that the claims as amended are allowable and a notice to that effect is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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1(7/97

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